

## REMARKS

The following is intended as a full and complete response to the Office Action, dated May 24, 2010, having a shortened statutory period set to expire on August 24, 2010. The Examiner objected to claims 55-57 and 63-65 due to certain formalities. The Examiner rejected claims 52-69 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Drenttel (U.S. Patent No. 7,124,360) and Butler (U.S. Patent No. 6,018,340) in view of Cohn (U.S. Patent No. 5,712,995). The Examiner rejected claim 70 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Drenttel, Butler, and Cohn in view of DeStefano (U.S. Patent No. 6,075,531). The rejections are respectfully traversed.

### Claim Objections

The Examiner objected to claims 55-57 and 63-65 due to certain formalities. Specifically, the term, “the at least one computer,” lacked antecedent basis. In response, Applicants have amended this term to read “the at least two computer displays.” Antecedent basis for this term is provided in independent claim 52, on which claims 55-57 depend, and in independent claim 60, on which claims 63-65 depend. Based on these amendments, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the claim objections.

### Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 52, as previously presented, recites the limitations that the first window area partially overlaps the second window area within the at least two computer displays. (Emphasis added.) None of the cited references teaches or suggests these limitations.

The Examiner acknowledges that the above limitations are not disclosed in either Drenttel or Butler. See Office Action at pp. 4-5.

The Examiner attempts to cure the deficiencies of Drenttel and Butler by relying on the teachings of Cohn. Applicants respectfully submit that Cohn is directed at a “non-overlapping tiling apparatus” (see Cohn at Title and at Fig. 8, which shows three windows, 210, 211, and 212 that do not overlap). Importantly, Cohn discloses only that a display may have “conventional overlapped and non-overlapped windows.” See

Cohn at col. 13, lines 7-8. However, Cohn is silent as to window areas or to the fact that the first window area overlaps the second window area, as claimed.

One skilled in the art would understand that the term "window" refers to a work area on a computer display for a task, program, folder, or document. See generally Computer Terminology Dictionary, available at <http://www.right-track.com/dictionary.htm> (last accessed August 18, 2010). One skilled in the art realizes that a "window area," on the other hand, is an area on one or more computer displays where one or more windows may be placed. Applicants' Specification supports this definition, explaining that multiple windows may be contained in a window area and that a window may occupy all or part of a window area. See Applicants' Specification at ¶ [0022] – [0023]. Further, one skilled in the art would understand, as clearly explained in Applicants' Specification, that window areas can be created within window areas. See Applicants' Specification at ¶ [0026].

In short, the "conventional overlapped and non-overlapped windows" disclosed in the Cohn reference are not window areas. See Cohn at col. 13, lines 7-8. A detailed review of Cohn reveals that Cohn is silent as to anything analogous to the claimed window areas. Cohn writes that "conventional overlapped and non-overlapped windows... can be managed with other windows and incorporated into other overlapped and non-overlapped interfaces." See Cohn at col. 13, lines 7-10. However, Cohn does not explain what an interface is and whether an interface is a window area. One skilled in the art would understand the term "interface" to mean an interconnection between two different systems to allow their interoperation. See generally Computer Dictionary: Interface, available at [www.yourdictionary.com/computer/Interface](http://www.yourdictionary.com/computer/Interface), last visited August 24, 2010. This is different from the window areas recited in claim 52. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that there is no structure in Cohn that is equivalent to the claimed window areas.

The Examiner relies on DeStefano only to teach that a user-defined boundary may not be a straight line. A detailed review of DeStefano reveals that DeStefano fails to cure the deficiencies of Cohn set forth above.

As the foregoing illustrates, the combination of the cited references fails to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 52. Therefore, the references

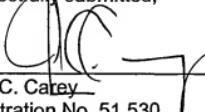
cannot anticipate or render obvious claim 52 or claims 53-59 and 69-70, dependent thereon. For this reason, Applicants submit that claims 52-59 and 69-70 are in condition for allowance.

Independent claims 60 and 68 recite limitations similar to those discussed in conjunction with claim 52. Therefore, claims 60 and 68 are allowable for at least the same reasons as allowable claim 52. Claims 61-67 depend on allowable claim 60 and, therefore, are also in condition for allowance.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the above remarks, Applicants believe that they have overcome all of the objections and rejections set forth in the Office Action dated May 24, 2010, and that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. If the Examiner has any questions, please contact the Applicant's undersigned representative at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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